The People's Korea

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DPRK Attains 10 Mil. Tons in Grain Production This Year; 10th Plenary Meeting Sets 1985 Economic Plans

By Kim Jong Myong
PK Staff Reporter

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hit a record of 10 million tons in grain production this year, opening up the door for 15 million tons, the annual grain production target at the end of the 1980s.

This was disclosed at the 10th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held recently in Pyongyang. **(See detailed report of plenary meeting on page 2)**

The grain output has been steadily on the rise in the northern sector of Korea. It was 1.9 million tons in 1946 and 3.803 million tons in 1960.

In the 1970s and the early 80s, it showed a sharp rise with the successful application of the Juche farming methods created by President Kim Il Sung.

The grain output rose to 5 million tons in 1970, over 7 million tons in 1974, 9 million tons in 1979 and 9.5 million tons in 1982.

The Dec. 4-10 plenary meeting set comprehensive economic plans for 1985 on the basis of the achievements registered in the fulfilment of this year's plan.

The following two agenda items were laid before the plenary meeting:

1. On the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy;
2. The organizational problem.

The plenary meeting which was presided over by President Kim Il Sung noted that enormous successes have been made this year in beating the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

This year is the final year of the Second Seven-Year Plan which started in 1978.

In next year's socialist economic construction, the plenary meeting said, "priority should be given to the mining industry and railway transport and metal industry be boosted still further to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and remarkably improve the people's living."

It emphasized that the people's living should be made more cultural and affluent with big efforts continuously directed to the light industrial revolution and consumer goods production, public catering and service decisively boosted.

The betterment of the people's living is the supreme principle of the Workers' Party of Korea as expressed by Mr. Kim Jong Il when he went round the Light Industrial Goods Exhibition in August this year.

He said: "To constantly better the people's living is the supreme principle governing our party in its activity and a very important work for giving full play to the genuine superiority of our socialist system and its great vitality."

The 10th plenary meeting set forth tasks to expand and develop foreign trade, further still. It said that efforts should be directed to the export of major products, such as nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker and cement and that the production of export goods should be largely increased in all domains and at all units and that the proportion of processed goods be decisively raised in exports.

To rapidly develop foreign trade is an urgent demand of DPRK's economic **(Continued on page 8)**

N-S Talks to Be Resumed in January 1985

So Song Chol, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross, and Li Song Rok, head of the delegation to N-S economic talks, on December 14 sent telephone notices to their south Korean counterparts, proposing to hold N-S economic talks on January 17 and N-S Red Cross talks on Jan. 23, 1985.

Mr. So told his south Korean counterpart that it would be good to hold the second round of N-S economic talks on January 17, 1985 and his delegation would attend the meeting at 10 a.m. on the day.

Mr. Li said in his telephone notice: "I note with pleasure that your side agreed to our proposal on holding the 8th round of full-dress north-south Red Cross talks on January 23 next year."

The second round of economic talks was originally set for Dec. 5. However, the DPRK decided to postpone the meeting on Nov. 27, citing "heightened tension at Panmunjom" in the wake of the Nov. 23 shooting incident in which the Americans killed three DPRK guards.

Here are full texts of telephone notices sent to the south Koreans:

On Economic Talks

Thanks to the successful conclusion of preliminary contact between Red Cross delegates of north and south for the resumption of full-dress talks which was held on November 20, it was agreed fortunately to reopen the full-dress north-south Red Cross talks which had been suspended for 11 years in our country.

This is a good thing giving new hope to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who desire peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, to say nothing of families and relatives separated in north and south.

Hoping that the 8th round of full-dress Red Cross talks will be speedily opened and proposed items be discussed smoothly, I note with pleasure that your side agreed to our proposal on holding the 8th round of full-dress north-south Red Cross talks on January 23 next year.

On Red Cross Talks

Regretting that the second round of north-south economic talks could not be held at a prearranged date due to the Panmunjom firing incident on November 23, I think that such thing heightening tension between north and south and marring the atmosphere of dialogue must not be repeated.

Our side hopes that in conformity with the nation's desire and aspiration north-south relations will be improved and north-south economic talks, too, bear fine fruit in the New Year.

Proceeding from this stand, we think it will be good to hold the second round of north-south economic talks on January 17, 1985, we inform you that the delegation of our side will appear in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 that morning.

Students, Workers Combine; Trade Union Freedom Urged

Students of Seoul universities rose up all at once in anti-"government" demonstrations on December 7, denouncing the crimes of the Chon junta in driving Pak Jong Man, a chauffeur of the Mingyong Traffic Company, into death and expressing solidarity with the workers' struggle, according to south Korean newspaper reports.

Pak Jong Man burned himself after spraying gasoline on his body on Nov. 30 in protest against the repression of the trade union.

In the afternoon more than 500 students of Koryo University assembled in the campus auditorium and held a "meeting to sum up the work of the general student council in the second semester of 1984 and a memorial service for Pak Jong Man", according to Hankook Ilbo dated Dec. 8.

At the meeting the students made public a statement titled "To the chauffeurs" in which they demanded a cut in "pay-in money" and enforcement of a full monthly salary system, a stop to the suppression of the trade unions and the repeal of the blacklists, revision of the evil labour law and resig- **(Continued on page 8)**

Seoul Unstable Place for Olympics: Premier Kang

Kang Song San, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, declared an opposition to the holding of the Olympic Games in the south of Korea and denied any interest in holding part of them either in the north.

Premier Kang issued a talk on December 10 in connection with the fact that Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, recently sent a letter to the President of the International Olympic Committee, calling for transfer of venue of 1988 Games from Seoul to another place. **(See full text of his talk on page 3)**

Premier Kang said that the Olympic Games must not be held in Seoul unless peace was guaranteed and democratization realized in south Korea.

He called Seoul "an unstable place where the danger of war permanently prevails." Seoul Games, the DPRK Premier warned, would be a challenge to the north and a grave mockery of the sacred cause of national reunification.

He said: "If the Olympic Games are held in the south of the Korean Peninsula where north and south are standing directly face to face, it will only result in inciting north-south confrontation and creating 'two Koreas'...."

Separating the venue of the Olympiad from the formation of a unified team as problems of different nature, the Premier said the DPRK would press for participation of north and south in international sports games as a unified team.

He said: "With a desire for national unity and national reunification we will actively strive for dialogue for many-sided collaborations and exchange between north and south and also hold north-south sports talks for the formation of a unified team as part of the dialogue."

Warning the IOC that the International Olympic Committee should not force the Korean people to use Seoul as a venue, Mr. Kang expressed a hope the IOC would refrain from inciting the confrontation between the north and south of Korea and her permanent division and from stimulating the feelings of the entire Korean people who are suffering from the tragic national division for over 40 years.

Report about 10th Plenary Meeting of 6th Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

PYONGYANG December 11 (KCNA) — *The 10th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from December 4 to 10.*

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Attending the plenary meeting were the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Also present were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and members and alternate members, of the WPK Central Committee, and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party.

The leading officials of the central and local party and administrative and economic bodies, party secretaries and directors of industrial establishments were present at the plenary meeting as observers.

The following agenda was laid before the plenary meeting:

1. On the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy.

2. The organizational problem.

The report on the first item on the agenda was made by Comrade Hong Song Ryong, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The report was followed by subcommittee meetings for defining the targets of the national economic development plan for 1985 and correctly dovetailing them all into each other.

Many comrades spoke at the subcommittee meetings.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

It was stressed at the plenary meeting that production should be normalised on a high level as required by the Taean Work System and the cost accounting system be strictly observed in the fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1985.

A main topic at the plenary meeting was measures for effecting a radical turn in the supply of materials and organization of co-operative production and transportation to successfully fulfil next year's national economic plan.

The plenary meeting discussed next year's national economic plan on the basis of the achievements registered in the fulfilment of this year's plan.

It noted that enormous successes have been made this year in beating the targets of the Second 7-Year Plan and attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s through the acceleration of production and construction at the speed of *Chollima* spurred on by the "speed of the 80s" in all domains of the national economy.

It noted, among other things, that a big stride has been made this year in making a breakthrough for a new upswing in socialist economic construction with concentrated on mining industry in Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan districts and other places, the richest harvest ever known was reaped through energetic efforts for capturing the 10 million ton height of food grain and foundations have been consolidated for radically enhancing the people's living standards through an energetic struggle for a revolution in light industry and services.

The plenary meeting noted that 1985 is a significant year in which the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 40th anniversary of the founding of our party fall and an important year in which a new turn should be effected in socialist construction.

Main Tasks of National Economic Plan for 1985

On the main tasks of the national economic plan for 1985, the plenary meeting stressed:

In next year's socialist economic construction priority should be given to the mining industry and railway transport and metal industry be boosted still further to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction and remarkably improve the people's living.

The plenary meeting said that a new turn should be brought about in all branches of the national economy next year with a decisive priority given to the mining industry and railway transport and the metal industry further developed and the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction be triumphantly attained in the next long-range plan period.

It emphasized that our people's life should be made more cultural and affluent with big efforts continuously directed to the light industrial revolution and consumer goods production, public catering and services decisively boosted.

It stressed that when the main tasks of next year's national economic plan were successfully fulfilled, the political and economic power of our country would be further increased, more solid material foundations for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be laid and a new, great progress be made in the struggle of our party and our people for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The plenary meeting set tasks to give full play to the productive potentials of the Juche-oriented industry in the industrial domain.

Stressing the need to decisively increase coal production by rapidly developing the coal industry, the plenary meeting said that efforts should be concentrated on the large-scale coal mines in the western region such as those in Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong districts with large coal deposits and favorable mining conditions and on the coal mines in the northern region and, at the same time, new coal mines and small- and medium-scale ones should be developed extensively, so as to effectively utilize the existing production capacity and create new capacities and low calorific coal and semi-anthracite should be energetically developed and used.

Calling for rapidly increasing the production of nonferrous metals, the plenary meeting stressed that efforts should be directed to the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the copper mines in Ryanggang Province which hold an important place in the production of nonferrous metals for a remarkable increase in the production of nonferrous metal ores and new nonferrous metal processing bases be solidly built in accordance with the decision of the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK.

The plenary meeting emphasized that for fully meeting the growing demands for electric power, its output should be lifted through the maximum use of the capacity of the existing power stations, and the construction of the thermal and hydraulic power stations, medium- and small-scale power stations now under way should be powerfully accelerated and completed in a short time and power production be constantly increased.

It set it forth as an important task for next year to further increase iron and steel production by developing the metal industry.

It stressed that the Juche character and independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry should be increased and the existing iron and steel making equipment and rolling equipment be operated in full capacity to decisively increase iron and steel production.

Setting tasks to develop the machine-building industry to a higher stage, the plenary meeting said that modern machinery and equipment needed for the mining industry, railway transport and metal industry and ordered equipment for capital construction must be produced in a responsible manner.

Calling for the increased production of chemical fibers, synthetic resin, chemical fertilizers and building materials including cement, it indicated concrete tasks for this purpose.

Revolution in Light Industry and Services

The plenary meeting laid emphasis on bringing a new turn in the people's living next year by thoroughly implementing the party's policies of revolution in light industry and services.

Noting that an important task facing light industry next year is to operate the existing light industrial factories in full capacity, it stressed that the production of textiles, clothes, footwear, cooking oil, confectionery and soft drinks should be decisively increased to make the people's living more affluent.

A revolution should be effected in services in keeping with the sharp growth of the production of consumer goods, to improve and invigorate commodity circulation and develop public catering and services and, especially, service establishments should be set up everywhere and their trades be actively increased, the plenary meeting said.

Calling for further development of fisheries, it emphasized that the existing fishing boats should be used to the maximum and a scientific production command system established to largely augment fisheries output and supply the people with a greater quantity of processed fish of good quality.

Solid Foundation to Produce 15 Million Tons of Grain

The plenary meeting advanced tasks to boost grain production next year and make a bigger progress in all domains of the rural economy.

The plenary meeting highly assessed and proudly summed up the victorious capture of the 10 million-ton grain height through a bumper harvest in this year's farming under the leadership of the party.

Another upsurge should be brought about in agricultural production in significant next year in which fall the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 40th anniversary of the party founding, to lay a solid foundation to attain the 15 million ton target of grain production and powerfully demonstrate the might of the Juche method of farming, said the plenary meeting.

It emphasized that for a successful farming it should be placed on a scientific and technical basis as demanded by the Juche method of farming.

Important Task in Capital Construction

The plenary meeting said that the important task facing capital construction next year is to concentrate efforts on productive construction and build dwelling houses on a extensive scale.

The railway transport capacity available should be turned to maximum account and more capacity be created, and auto and shipping transport be further developed along with railway transport to increase the volume of joint freight transport by railways, automobiles and ships, noted the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting set forth tasks to expand and develop foreign trade further still in conformity with the actual conditions in which the national economy has grown in scope beyond comparison and the economic domains have become very diversified.

It stressed that efforts should be directed to the export of major products, such as nonferrous metals, magnesia clinker and cement, the production of export goods should be largely increased in all domains and at all units and the proportion of processed goods be decisively raised in export.

As noted at the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Party, stressed the plenary meeting, the socialist countries should actively develop economic and technical interchange and cooperation with fraternal countries while making a maximum mobilization of the strength of their own people and their home resources, if they are to successfully carry on economic construction.

Promotion of Joint Venture in Spirit of S-S Cooperation

It said that economic and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation with socialist and other countries should be strengthened and economic cooperation including joint venture be energetically developed in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

Scientific researches should be intensified, new scientific and technical inventions be quickly applied to production, facbe be thoroughly established in scientific researches and efforts be concentrated on solving urgent scientific and technical problems arising in socialist economic construction at present, the plenary meeting noted.

The plenary meeting advanced concrete tasks for the development of land and city management, education, culture, health services and communications.

It laid stress on successfully fulfilling the national economic plan for next year by further improving socialist economic management and strengthening the party's guidance of the national economy.

The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy.

It dealt with the organizational problem, the second item on the agenda.

Comrade Pak Nam Gi was elected Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Comrades Kang Sun Hui, Kim Won Jon and Chon Jin Su were elected Members of the Party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

And Comrades Kim Gwang Hak, Chong Ho Gyun, Nam Sang Rak, Kim Song Gu, Choe Bong Man and Kim Chol Myong were elected Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

The Central Auditing Commission of the Party elected Comrades Kim Jae Ryul and Pak Sung Il its members to fill vacancies.

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Premier Kang Song San Issues Talk in Support of Cuba's Positive Assertions for Future of Olympic Movement

Kang Song San, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a talk on December 10 in connection with the fact that Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers, recently sent a letter of the President of the International Olympic Committee.

Follows the full text of the talk:

Some time ago Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers, sent an important letter to the President of the International Olympic Committee in connection with the Olympic movement faced with a crisis.

In his letter Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz pointed to the unjustness of the decision to move the site of the Pan-American Olympic Games from Cuba, which was already proposed as the site, to the United States and of the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games and called for early steps to save the international Olympic movement from a crisis.

Olympic Games Should Not Be Held in Seoul Unless Peace Is Guaranteed in S. Korea

We consider the views expressed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz in his letter on the sites of the Pan-American Olympic Games and the 24th Olympic Games to be fully just and express firm support to his positive assertions for the future development of the Olympic movement.

If the question of the site of the Pan-American Olympic Games is to be solved in a fair way, Cuba which already proposed to hold the games should be designated as the site. It was entirely a product of the sinister political pressure of the United States for isolating Cuba that the decision on holding a meeting of Pan-American sports organization in Havana was overruled and the site of the games was shifted to the United States by a conspiratorial method.

The designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games was also a product of the sinister political plot of the United States and its followers to create "two Koreas".

To begin with, the Olympiad is an international sports festival whose sacred idea is to promote peace, harmony, cooperation and friendship among nations through sports. A place where there is no political trouble but democratic freedom is guaranteed and a durable peace ensured in conformity with this idea should be chosen as the site of the Olympiad.

But Seoul cannot be a proper site in view of such Olympic idea.

Seoul is an unstable place where the situation is strained more than in any other place of the world and the danger of war permanently prevails.

In south Korea more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed and over 1,000 nuclear weapons and other modern mass destruction weapons are massed with a highest density. There the world's largest scale war exercises are held annually for months against the northern half of the Republic and provocative confrontation rackets are unending.

Today south Korea has turned into a dangerous hotbed of new war which may plunge Asia and the rest of the world, to say nothing of the Korean Peninsula, into a war, a nuclear war, and the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been extremely strained.

The recent firing incident in Panmunjom was another grave provocation committed under the extremely tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and no one can tell at what time and at what point of the Military Demarcation Line where huge armed forces are standing face to face along the over 150 miles a similar incident may happen and when a war may flare up with it as a blasting fuse.

It is clear to everyone that an international sports festival whose idea is peace cannot be held at such a place.

Seoul is a place where even elementary human rights and democratic freedom are wantonly trampled underfoot under the fascist repressive rule.

In south Korea no one can freely express his will under intelligence and surveillance and the danger of terrorism. This is a stark fact.

This is why the students, workers, peasants, religionists and democratic figures are persisting in their vigorous struggle for democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

In south Korea they are subjected to ruthless suppression in their righteous struggle.

Students and workers are expelled from the campus and work sites and religionists and democratic figures are detained and imprisoned indiscriminately.

The political opponents of the present rulers have all their political activities banned and 15 noted figures are forced to live in prison without bars, their hand and foot bound.

It is self-evident that an international sports festival with friendship and harmony as its idea cannot be held, in conformity with the Olympic charter, in Seoul where terrorism prevails.

In fact, the Olympic Games must not be held in Seoul unless peace is guaranteed and democratization realized in south Korea.

This notwithstanding, they persistently try to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul contradictory to the idea of the Olympiad. Obviously lurking behind it is a sinister, vicious plot of those who dislike peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification to use the international Olympic movement for their political purpose.

If the Olympic Games are held in the south of the Korean Peninsula where north and south are standing directly face to face, it will only result in inciting north-south confrontation and creating "two Koreas" as desired by the United States and south Korean authorities.

Therefore, we oppose the holding of the Olympic Games in the south of Korea and we do not hope for holding them in north.

We will consider Seoul's hosting of the 24th Olympic Games a challenge to the northern half of our Republic and a grave encroachment upon our sacred cause of national reunification.

Formation of North-South *Joint Team Is Invariable* Stand of Pyongyang

Although we oppose hosting of the Olympiad in Seoul, we invariably maintain the stand of solving the problem of participation of north and south in international sports games as a unified team.

The problems of the venue of the Olympiad and of the formation of a unified team of north and south are separate problems of different nature.

With a desire for national unity and national reunificaiton we will actively strive for dialogue for many-sided collaborations and exchange between north and south and also hold north-south sports talks for the formation of a unified team as part of the dialogue.

The Olympic movement must be a pure one but must not be used for a political purpose. If it begins to be used politically, it will be unable to finally escape a crisis of division and its noble idea lose its colour.

With these apprehensions we consider that the International Olympic Committee should deeply realise the seriousness of the prevailing Olympic situation and urgently take correct measures even now.

The International Olympic Committee should not force our people to use Seoul as a venue.

We sincerely hope that the International Olympic Committee will refrain from inciting the confrontation between the north and south of Korea and her permanent division and from stimulating the feelings of the entire Korean people who are suffering from the tragic national division for over 40 years.

Like the venue of the 24th Olympiad, the problem of the venue of the Pan-American Olympic Games should also be solved properly without any political interference and Cuba's just demand for it be realised without fail.

We hope that these two Olympic Games will be international sports festivals for promoting peace, friendship and cooperation of mankind both in name and in reality.

We firmly believe that the governments of the socialist countries, nonaligned countries and all other peace-loving countries will render active support to our stand for accelerating the unity of our nation and the reunification of the country and developing the Olympic movement on a sound basis.

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Foreign Languages Publishing House Marks Its 35th Founding Anniversary

A report meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Languages Publishing House was held in Pyongyang on Dec. 5.

Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the DPRK, read a message of congratulations of the WPK Central Committee to the journalists, editors and translators of the publishing house at the meeting.

The message said that over the past 35 years the Foreign Languages Publishing House has accomplished with credit its honourable duty in editing and printing publications to be distributed overseas.

The publishing house, it said, has translated and published in foreign languages the classic works of President Kim Il Sung and documents of the party and explained and disseminated to the world the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of President Kim Il Sung and his noble virtues and the signal successes and experiences registered by the party and people in the revolution and construction, thereby making a great contribution to guaranteeing his high international authority and lifting the international position of the WPK and the DPRK.

It also widely explained and disseminated the party's policy of national reunification and its independent foreign policy so as to contribute to strengthening the international solidarity of Korean revolution and promoting the cause of making the world independent, the message said.

Making a report at the meeting, Paek Nam Sun, Director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, said that the publishing house has become their party's dependable and comprehensive publishing centre which has a powerful editorial staff and modern printing factory and publishes a large number of publications for overseas distribution every year.

The proud road covered by the publishing house was a course of glory in which our publications for overseas distribution took a genuine shape as a Juche-oriented revolutionary press of a new type and have contributed to carrying out the historical cause of adding shine to the greatness of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and the true face of Korea under socialist construction to the whole world and realising the national reunification and making the whole world independent, the reporter said.

The reporter said that the journalists, editors and translators of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, upholding the tasks laid down in the message of congratulations of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to continue to strengthen the propaganda about the greatness of President Kim Il Sung and the party and energetically conduct foreign propaganda for increasing the international solidarity of Korean revolution and the world revolutionary forces.

Chon Junta Faces New Threats: Survey

A Hong Kong-based economic research center S.J. Rundt & Associates (Asia) recently issued a quarterly country risk survey on south Korea (April-June) in which it noted that recent combination of students and workers in their demonstrations was beginning to reflect more accurately the complaints of a broad public.

The research center called it a potentially dangerous factor.

Here are excerpts from the report:

What to Watch Out For

1. An unimaginative set of fiscal and monetary policies has left the economy unusually weak. Consequently, the performance of the Korean economy both this year and next is likely to lag considerably behind the pace in Hong Kong and Taiwan.
2. Watch for any sign that the problems of the economy are beginning to reflect on the economic team. This could presage a major reshuffle. Such a change in the Cabinet lineup is likely in the first half of next year.
3. Pressure for a reflationary package next year will become almost overwhelming regardless of the condition of the balance of payments.
4. The Korea Stock Exchange remains a high risk area. There is money to be made from jobbing, and foreign securities firms are right to be interested in establishing a presence in the market. But for the investor, great wariness is advised for the present. Conditions could improve if the Government liberalizes controls on dividend rates. This could happen in 1985 and would be of the utmost importance to foreign joint ventures, which find dividend controls one of the main frustrations encountered by a successful business in Korea.
5. Slow economic growth and tight money will dampen the expansion of private investment and, with it, demand for capital good imports. The sluggish performance of exports will curb the need for raw material imports. Savings will also be achieved from the lower cost of oil on the spot market, while a tight grip will be kept on imports of consumer items.
6. Korea will have to borrow abroad US$6.8 billion next year from all sources, agianst debt servicing payments of US$7.4 billion. No debt problems are in store, but terms on new foreign borrowings could harden.
7. North-South relations appear better than for many years. Look—or rather hope—for a further thaw in the next six months, a development which would have major political and economic benefits for the ROK (as well as for the North).

Factors Reflecting Stability of Government and Its Institutions

The Chun government has faced new threats since our last survey. One lies within the government structure, the other without. The internal threat is what many seasoned observers regard as the over-appointment of retired military personnel into economically sensitive positions. The external threats are the new demands of the students for trade union freedom and the approach of the long-awaited election.

It is a long-standing tradition that suitable jobs be found for senior members of the Korean military on retirement, notably ambassadorial positions, places in the National Assembly and heads of certain government organizations. On the whole, such persons have not affected the operational levels of Korean organizations, nor have they replaced technocrats.

This process has been accelerated this year and the military have been placed in private businesses and important economic institutions—in some cases replacing very skilled technocrats. Quite junior officers have also been forced on companies. Businessmen report such appointees are not really motivated to work hard and do not for the most part possess the appropriate skills. Organizations are having to restructure around these appointments to minimize their impact to merely a quasi-tax on resources.

This represents a serious threat to the stability of key economic institutions and to the operations of private enterprise. Whether the recent spate of appointments has created a critical mass large enough to harm Korean progress is uncertain, but the military bring a very different ethic and attitude to business and government affairs from the professionals they replace. This process requires careful monitoring in the future.

There have been more frequent and more noisy student demonstrations since April. Rundts have regarded the student protests since 1981 as on the periphery of society. We have always warned, however, that the danger to stability is if students begin to reflect more accurately the complaints of a broad cross section of the public. In particular, a combination of students and workers is a potentially dangerous one.

Two recent demonstrations, one in the edge of the business district and one in front of Korea University, have taken trade union freedom as a key theme. In the case of the Peace Market, students and workers combined. Such moves may have a destabilizing impact on the government if the mildly critical attitude of the majority of the public is enhanced by this sort of action.

The Cabinet has remained essentially the same since last October. From an economic point of view it is looking like a much less successful team than in June and pressure may increase to change it. This will depend largely on a would-be challenger wishing to become DPM and focusing discontent. One man to watch is Kang Kyong-sik, Minister of Finance till October 1983, but since then out of the economic limelight as presidential adviser on political affairs.

However, any member of the government not of Cabinet rank who wishes to run for election is supposed to resign 120 days before the election. Who is reappointed to such positions should be watched carefully. Those resigning have been of vice ministerial rank and not of any great importance to the economy. In any changes Education Minister Kwon must be especially vulnerable and could be called on to resign at any time. If he does, a new official attitude to student demonstrations can be expected.

During June the Government was rocked by a major scandal in which the former chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and speaker of the National Assembly, Jung Nae-hiuk, was forced to resign over an allegedly illicit fortune accumulated through land speculation. What created especial concern was the size of the sum involved (put at won 10.6 billion) and the fact that the speaker was regarded as a relatively clean figure not in a position to make large amounts of money. The undertow of rumour was if such a man had made so much, how much more cold better-positioned men be making. There is a general consensus amongst long-term observers of Korea that the general level of corruption and probity of society has deteriorated.

There must be an election by April 1985. Early pressure from the government side was to have an election in December in order to minimize expenses. The Opposition, on the other hand, has preferred a March 1985 date for reasons which are unclear. There still seems to be real disagreement in the government party about when the election should be held. The delay in announcing the date of the election must now be seen as clear problem for economic policy makers uncertain when they will be free of political constraints. About 700 candidates are predicted.

In one sense the elections do not mean much, since the National Assembly has symbolic rather than real power. However, in a country where power is closely regulated and controlled, and in which the Government wants to believe it is popular but has no way of measuring the degree of support, a popular election inserts an area of uncertainty.

In explaining the government action, it is important to remember that the "ruling circle" (as the Korean terminology goes) is a narrow elite which wants to think it is there because it is loved and respected (an offshoot of the saying of Confucius that the most essential quality of a government is respect of the people – perhaps the only saying of Confucius widely quoted in modern Korea). Marked gains for the opposition (as in the election of December 1978) would be a clear signal to the Government that major changes are required.

The Chun government has faced new threats since our last survey. One lies within the government structure, the other without. The internal threat is what many seasoned observers regard as the over-appointment of retired military personnel into economically sensitive positions. The external threats are the new demands of the students for trade union freedom and the approach of the long-awaited election.

Major controversial issues are direct elections of the president, which the ruling party is firmly against, and the implementation of "local autonomy"—a very imprecisely-defined term that could mean either more local democracy or greater decision-making powers for provincial authorities. Both government and opposition seem in favor but argue about how and will argue about everything else once the content begins to emerge. On October 25, the Ministry of Home Affairs released a paper to the National Assembly detailing possible tax changes in preparation for local autonomy. The DKP is calling for directly elected mayors and councils.

Koreans are inclined to self regulation. Families will cross vote through fear that all members voting for the opposition would lead to government reprisals at an unspecified dated. (A most unlikely phenomenon for the majority of Koreans.)

The questions raised in the last report remain: Will the next Presidential candidate emerge and how will the opposition parties fare?

The DJP is going through a major reshuffle in which many chapter chairmen are being replaced (the chairman is automatically the candidate in the election). Some incumbents are unwilling to relinquish power and may stand as independents or even cross to another party.

The performance of the DKP will be closely monitoried during the Autumn session. The performance of the second opposition party, the KNP, is also important. The KNP represents the old party of President Park (the DRP), which has lots of sympathy with the new ruling circle. These men won notable success in the elections of 1980 based on their previous patronage. Whether any of that means anything in the changed circumstances of 1984/85 remains to be seen and the KNP might well be squeezed between government and opposition. However, the DKP has been widely accused of being a same opposition and much depends on the performance of the Democratic Council, an extra-parliamentary group including many of the remaining banned politicians, or those recently allowed to resume politcal activity.

The DKP has tried hard to put a change of system of election of President on the agenda. The government party insists that this is not open for dicussion, the mere fact that the President may only serve a single term is good enough. The majority of Koreans have not expressed any strong feelings for the election and how they will vote remains in doubt.

The recent broadcast of the Reagan-Mondale TV debate (broadcast in full by the U.S. forces network, AFKN) has raised the question even in the tightly controlled press of how a democratic presidental election should function. Watchers of the eccentric should concentrate on whether the Korea Socialist Party is allowed to field any candidates and whether they receive any votes.

The current predicament of Marcos in the Philippines has important implications for the present government. Marcos and Park were often seen as in similar positions and if Marcos were toppled from within (as is likely), nonparliamentary forces in Korea would be greatly encouraged. Korea's Aquino, Kim Dae-jung now in the States, has said he intends to return. Equally strong messages have been sent by the Government suggesting against if he tries to. Kim is a figure who commands the attention of many of the extra-parliamentary opposition in the way no other Korean politican does, but how much electoral support he could command is unclear. What must send special shievers down the Government's spine is the way Washington is rapidly distancing itself from the Marcos regime.

Factors Affecting Social Stability

By all accounts general crime has increased in the last three quarters. The major problem is that Koreans seem reluctant to report minor thefts and muggings to the police. The police have largely relied on deterrence rather than detection and do not appear experienced in such areas. Foreigners may well present a special target, although apartments in general are supposedly the favorite targets. (It seems probable that apartment dwellers are better educated and more willing to go to the police than the general mass of the population.)

The cause of this general rise in crime is unclear; most reports make it out to be juveniles who are involved. It may be an indicator that not only is juvenile unemployment much higher than statistics report, but also that the poorest sections of Korean society are suffering from increasing deprivation.

The Government has a very unclear idea of the problems of the really poor in Korea (apparently much less clear than during the Park era) since it excludes poor households from many of its surveys, nor does not NSP (successor to Park's KCIA) monitor poor areas in the same way. One must therefore watch the marginal signs such as the crime rate carefully.

Students have continued to be unusually active, holding an anti-Japanese demonstration out of term time in August (almost unheard of) and breaking the JAL office windows in the city center when Chun was in Japan. On the night of September 19, a major demonstration of students and workers errupted in the Peace Market near the East Gate to commemorate a worker who burnt himself to death 14 years ago. The demonstration called for wider trade union freedom. This is the combination of opposition which the Government has always feared: students and workers.

(Continued on page 5)

Taxi Driver Burnt Himself to Death: A Second Chon Tae Il Incident

By Kim Chong Il
Special to The People's Korea

As was reported in the Dec. 15 issue of the People's Korea, Pak Jong Man, 36, a taxi driver, committed suicide in self-immolation at the Mingyong Traffic Company in Seoul in protest against the repression of labour union.

Before he set fire on his gasoline-cloused body, he left a letter in which he said he wanted the other workers not to land themselves in the same plight.

Friends of Pak complained after the tragic death of his colleague that under the present pay system they would not be able to get a monthly allowance of 50,000 won with three days of absence, and a 75,000 won bonus normally paid each three months in case of a violation of traffic regulations.

This second Chon Tae Il case calls a particular attention to visible signs of growing militancy among south Korean workers in cooperation with the ever expanding student movement.

In Nov. 1970, 14 years ago, a clothing worker of the Pyonghwa Market in Seoul burnt himself to death with gasoline, shouting "We are not machines!" and "Abide by the basic labour law!" in protest against the miserable conditions of south Korean workers.

It is well known that this self-immolation by a young clothing worker prompted the workers to form the Chonggye Labour Union in defiance of covert or overt repression of the south Korean authorities.

It set the stage for such dramatic action as carried out by YH trading and Wong Poong workers.

As for the Chonggye Labour Union, which was disbanded by the Chon junta in April, last, its member workers independently restored it with their Sept. 19 and Oct. 12 demonstrations jointly staged in Seoul with university students.

On Nov. 13, a memorial service was planned at the Yongdong Cathedral in Seoul on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Chon Tae Il's death.

However, the meeting was obstructed when the Chon junta dispatched riot police around the cathedral for fear of its influence on discontended south Korean workers.

The workers and students who had expected to attend the service responded by staging a street demonstration. They chanted "Guarantee the three labour rights!!", "Recognize Chonggye Clothing Union!", "Abolish the vicious labour laws!" and other slogans for the betterment of workers.

On Nov. 19, two Chonggye Union workers distributed some 300 leaflets on a street of Chonggyechon, Seoul, and upon their arrest on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration", 19 union workers waged a protest at the police station where the two had been detained, calling for their release.

On Dec. 2, 60-odd workers and students from the Chonggye Union, expelled Yunjon secretary, the Youth Association for Democratization Movement and others waged a demonstration at the Yonsei Univesity Hospital where Mr. Pak's dead body was laid, shouting "Stop suppression of labour unions!" and other anti-"government" slogans.

Demonstrators were taken away by police dispatched to the hospital earlier.

Earlier on Dec. 1, Li So Son, mother of the late Chon Tae Il, and Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, chairman of the National Council for Democracy and Reunification, and other democratic figures gathered at the Yonsei University Hospital to mourn over the late Pak Jong Man.

Meanwhile, some 20 members of a cab drivers union staged a sit-down in November calling for restoration of a labour union council at the building of the Korean Automobile Trade Union Federation in Seoul.

On May 25 last, a large scale protest action by cab drivers reportedly took place in Taegu, as some 1,000 cabbies waged a street demonstration in protest against the harsh working conditions of taxi drivers.

Their demand included the betterment of pay system and freedom of labour union activities, etc.

This demonstration left 65 cabbies arrested, and who were reportedly tortured to make false confession at the police.

On June 8 last, the (south) Korean Workers' Welfare Committee and two other youth organizations in their joint status report on cabbies' protest in Taegu said:

"The present 'government' substituted the labour law for National Protection Law which was instituted under the Pak 'regime', and still oppresses the basic rights of labourers, freezing the three labour rights.

"This time, the Taegue-Pusan cab drivers protest brought to light the miserable living condition of drivers who are left defenseless against financial giants like Hyundai, Daewoo and the 'government' authorities.

"They couldn't but resort to such a demonstration because there were no trade union which protects them and improves their situation.

"First of all, they should be allowed to organize a trade union through which they can unite and ameliorate their own plight, effective means to attain their just demands.

"Moreover, the labour law which prevents workers from uniting and struggling for their just rights should be revised.

"We see cab drivers' demonstration which started in Taegu spread all over the country, in spite of the suppressive measures by the authorities.

"We can say with absolute confidence that all the responsibility is attributable to the present 'regime' which depends on large monopolistic enterprises and resort to violent measures against the workers."

(Continued from page 4)

It was a predictable anniversary and does not necessarily mean any further joint action. But it is a straw in the wind which must be noted. There have been at least two other demonstrations related to trade union freedom since then. The student demonstrations have been more violent and more connected with relevant themes than in the past. In late October, the police peacefully reentered SNU campus to try to stop a boycott of exams, a practice considered more shocking by Koreans than violent demonstrations.

Equally shocking were reports that students had spoken to professors as "adjushi" and not as "sonsaengnim", i.e., addressed in a familiar rather than a respectful manner. These may seem trivial to foreigners but strike a sense of disturbance into Korean minds much more deeply than demonstrations because it upsets the traditional sense of hierarchy.

Exchange Reserves and Foreign Debt

Korea's foreign debt has emerged at the center of a domestic debate as it becomes clear that the Government will not attain its current account target in 1984. The opposition has bitterly attacked the level of foreign debt, pointing out that the during the 18 years of President Park's rule the debt grew by US$21.5 billion, but in only four years of DJP rule it has leaped by another US$28 billion. Criticism such as this has put the Government on the defensive.

According to official figures, the total outstanding debt increased by US$1.6 billion in the first nine months of this year to US$42.1 billion, and by the end of 1984 is expected to reach US$43 billion. Korea will spend US$6.6 billion on external debt servicing this year, up from US$5.9 billion last year, and the debt service ratio is now up to 19.3%.

The authorities have concentrated their efforts this year on reducing short-term debts, and they have met with some success. Foreign obligations with less than one year of maturity are expected to fall to US$11.5 billion by the end of 1984 from US$12.1 billion last year. Medium- and long-term debts are on the rise, however. They are forecast to amount to US$31.5 billion at end-1984, up from US$28.4 billion the year before.

Korea Development Bank has just signed a major loan of HK$600 million in Hong Kong at attractive rates. The eight-year faiclity has a grace period of four years and is priced at 0.625 point above LIBOR for the first three years and 0.75 point thereafter. At that, the facility received only a lukewarm reception from foreign banks, as a number of such institutions are reexamining their exposure to the ROK.

Chon Won't Stand Down in 1988: Kim Yong Sam

Now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party president Kim Yong Sam said on Dec. 14 that south Korean dissidents did not believe Chon Du Hwan would stand down as promised in 1988, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Chon Du Hwan, a former CIC chairman of south Korean army who seized power in 1980 after a bloody coup brutally killing some 2,000 citizens in Kwangju who opposed his seizure of power in May 1980) has said he will relinguish the "presidency" when his term expires in 1988, the year of the Seoul Olympic Games.

But Kim told a press conference on the day that his dissident group, the Council for Democratic Progress (CDP), along with anti-"government" students and other democratic figures, did not believes Chon would willingly hand over power to someone else, the report said.

Kim Yong Sam said "general elections" expected to be held next February were "a mere formality to lay the foundation for perpetuating one-man dictatorship," Reuter reported.

Kim said on Dec. 11 that his CDP group would support any opposition political party which would strive to bring about full democracy.

S. Korean Opposition Movement Boosted

Supporters of south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam announced on Dec. 11 they will participate actively in next year's "national assembly" elections by forming a united political party with formerly blacklisted politicians, said an AP report from Seoul on Dec. 12.

In a statement of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy opposition members charged that an election under the present system is "nothing but a tool to rationalize the existing dictatorship," AP said.

Nevertheless, it said, the council has decided to take part in the "assembly elections" to continue a struggle for greater democracy.

The statement said, "A strong call for boycotting the elections has been voiced within democratic elements, and it is an honest fact that we have been in a political dilemma and agony in the face of such a political rationality."

The council's decision on Dec. 11 followed a series of meetings among opposition leaders within and outside the organization since Nov. 30, when the Chon junta lifted its political ban for all but 15 former opposition politicians including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil.

The recent meetings were aimed largely at forming a new political party including most of the formerly blacklisted opposition politicians in preparation for the "assembly elections," the report said.

Meanwhile, four "national assembly" members, all independent, have joined an opposition organization calling for democracy in south Korea.

The organization, called the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, was created last May with Kim Yong Sam, former president of the now defunct New Democratic party, as its chairman.

The announcement, made on Dec. 6 by Cho Sung Hyong and three other "assembly" members, was believed to give a fresh momentum to the movement to form a powerful party in opposition to south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan.

Another War Game "Fleetex 85"

The U.S. Navy staged another provocative war game from mid-October to the end of November on vast area in the Pacific and Indian seas with the DPRK and the Soviet Union as the imaginary enemies.

According to the U.S. Navy, the navy exercise aimed at training of commanding system and anti-air and anti-ship capabilities.

However, it obviously shows strengthening of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance with an eye to "Korean contingency" in the Far East.

Mobilized in the latest exercise were Japanese Self-Defence Forces which have already turned from "a shield" into "a sword" as they openly joined in American attack exercises in a bid to form an unilateral operational commanding system.

According to the Chosun Ilbo dated Dec. 4 that latest war game was divided into three stages: 1) securing a sea lane from the Indian Sea to the South Chinese Sea; 2) northward cruise of thee carriers task forces, Carl Vinson, Enterprise and Midway; 3) an attack exercise on Soviet naval bases including Vladivostok on the sea off Sanriku, Japan from Nov. 29.

However, of these large-scale task forces unprecendented in size, led by Carl Vinson and Midway, staged another major exercise on the East Sea (Sea of Japan) after passing through the Tsugaru Strait of Japan.

Present in the exercise were 5 carriers including Carl Vinson, Enterprise and Midway, 65 warships, some 500 war planes, with a total of 34,500 military personnel.

On Dec. 3 two nuclear submarines, San Francisco which is allegedly said to be equipped with Tomahawk missiles and another one laid their anchors at the Yokosuka U.S. naval base.

These nuclear submarines reportedly joined the Fleetex 85 exercise.

The Japanese SDF's operational commanding system was jointed with that of the American forces, with the "C31" system established between two major allies to control their systems of command, controlling, communication and intelligence.

$5.4 Million to Suppression

The Chon junta reportedly spent 44.53 million won in cracking down upon a demonstration of students which took place at Seoul National University on July 7, according to an estimate made clear by New Korea Times, a Korean newspaper published in Canada.

This amount is equal to monthly wages of some 450 average workers.

On the day some 3,500 students held a general meeting of students on campus against the dictatorship of the Chon junta and then attempted to take to the streets.

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (14)

(Continued from No. 1,221 issue)

To a great joy of goldsmiths and buyers of gold and silver objects there are gorgeously exhibited precious stones produced in Korea such as ruby, sapphire, opal, obsidian, agate, amethyst, green feldspar, malachite, rhodolite and morion. The fine cut and polishing of those jewels add to their exquisite beauty.

Mention should also be made of ample varieties of *insam* products. This miraculous plant began to be known widely as "ginseng" in the Occident. *Insam* products can be found everywhere at medicine, cosmetics and beverage counters.

Insam is cultivated in the region of Kaesong, capital of Koryo dynasty. This elixir of life is widely known as a restorative and a tonic. It promotes intellectual activity and sexual function and is effective for the prevention and treatment of disease such as diabetz, dyspepsia, heart weakness, dysentery and asthma. *Insam* medicament is supplied in the form of powder, sachet, capsule and pill. *Insam* tea and coffee are used as medicinal beverage. *Insam* is also used for wine and its root is visible in the bottle. Popular is *Pullosul*, liquor made from snake (viper in the main). We have not yet tasted *Pullosul*, but those who drank it boldly are very healthy.

Lastly, *insam* is used in manufacturing cosmetics such as cologne water, perfume and toilet soup. It is good for the treatment of skin disease and prevents or removes wrinkles. *Insam* also is used for making sweets, cakes and bread in Korea.

We believe that the readers would forgive us for making some digression from our subject. We only directed our attention to quoting some of the spontaneous replies of Korean friends to our numerous questions.

From this viewpoint our visit to Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 was much instructive to us.

CHONGRYU RESTAURANT—GASTRONOMIC COMPLEX

The Chongryu Restaurant which had been visited by President Kim Il Sung on December 6, 1981 reminded us of a new big ship mooring at the shore of the Potong River. Its building consisting of a four-storey hexagonal tower and one wing of different height has a total floor space of over 12,000 square meters. We were surprised at the gorgeousness and sober modernism of its equipment and facilities and its diverse services for customers of different tastes.

The veritable gastronomical complex accommodates 1,600 with 38 speciality rooms which open on the central hall on different levels. This hall is illuminated by the light from the ceiling and flanked on both sides by fountains sending up a jet of water with a refreshing murmur against the background of a wavy curtain. Round tables are at the disposal of the customers who can there enjoy aperitif or fruit juice in company of their friends or waiting for the invited to come. The hall is accessible by adjacent corridors. On the upper floor you can take a seat on the balcony covered with designs of hanging-down plants, and look over the place below as if from a box of theatre.

The choice of rooms is at the discretion of visitors according to the speciality dishes they choose. We looked round 11 rooms furnished with various pieces of furniture lacquered and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Guests were taking meals, sitting around large Korean-style low tables. Varieties of dishes were served *Kimchi* is a pungent dish which is made of cabbage and kept carefully in a pot or jar for some weeks or months. More than 50 kinds of dishes are served: various sorts of delicious soup, steame and rice cakes, fish, crustacean, beef, chicken, game juicy fruits such as apple, pear, cherry, grape which produce an bumper crop every year; tropical fruits such as banana and orange, and succulent, solid and seedless watermelon, and so on.

Originality of the Chongryu Restaurant is that it serves 16 kinds of speciality dishes. For example, there are rooms for sea-food, fish, bread and rice cracker friend oil and soup or Asistic potage. Foreign dishes, European dishes in particular, are also served on order. In one corner there is a table with a gas stove and in the other a heated iron plate which serve to keep the dishes at a definite temperature.

Among the dining rooms there are also bars. A crescent shaped bar is reminiful of a boat floating on a river.

On display behind the counter were samples of home-made drinks: *Insam* liquors, fruit juices which we highly praised during our sojourn—grape, apple, pear, strawberry, plum and peach juices—and bilbery sirup, Sindok mineral water, cider, beer, red or white wine, whisky, strong and fruity Korean champagne, rosy or mauve Paekdusan liquor made from blueberry which grows on historic Mt. Paekdu.

Besides, there were sweets, cakes, tinned fruits and chocolate.

On the shelves conspicuously figured best French champagne and cognac labelled "Marcier", "Courvoisier" "Remy Martin", "Napoleon" and "Fine Champagne", and whisky, armagnac and other drinks of foreign make. There was also seen "Nestcafe".

The Chongryu Restaurant is also accessible by the riverside bank arranged like a terrace planted with ornamental plants. The riverside is particularly agreeable during summer evening and night.

We were told that Kim Jong Il had directed the choice of materials and decoration for this establishment of international standard.

At the Chongryu Restaurant, too, we could see the same coloration with that of the nearby Ice Rink and the Changgwan Health Complex, architectural masterpieces. Marble, mosaic and porcelain tiles are in harmony with woodwork. The cooking and architecture of the Chongryu Restaurant are really splendid.

PYONGYANG METRO—A SYMBOL

The Pyongyang Metro took much efforts for its construction as it is deep underground.

Each station is a veritable small palace for the people; it reflects an idea and is a symbol. Among the stations there is the Konsol Station meaning national building which is decorated with pictures portraying the figures of builders of the capital at work and of farmers going out to the fields. The Hwanggumbol Station has large frescos depicting a bumper harvest.

Imposing frescos are also found in the Samhung Station (meaning three factors of prosperity) which depict the new generation acquiring perfect knowledge, fine morality and sound physique.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Univ. of Fine Arts

An art exhibition marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang University of Fine Arts was given at the February 8 House of Culture, drawing a large crowd of people.

The exhibition is the seventh one since the founding of the university.

The first picture show took place in August 1954.

While seeing in person the exhibition, President Kim Il Sung gave a detailed explanation of the problems of throughly establishing Juche in fine arts, of embodying the national characteristics in fine arts and of popularizing fine arts, and the duty and role of the university in the building of socialist national arts and the orientation of teaching.

On display are art works produced by teachers and students cultivating their artistic skill and talents to their heart's content under the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea, all forms of teaching materials and works by university, nearly 1,000 pieces in all.

The exhibition shows successes achieved in all fields of art education—Korean painting, drawing graphic art, sculpture, handicraft, industrial fine arts, film and stage art.

The Korean paintings "Young Builders of the Nampo Lockgate," "Masters of Coal Fields" and "Azalea Flames", mosaic mural "Heroes of Wolmi Island", woodcut "Railway Construction Site in Northern Area" and many others works are highly estimated.

The Pyongyang University of Fine Arts was founded in 1949.

The university which had only three courses—drawing, design and sculpture courses at the initial period of its founding, has turned into a comprehensive base of training personnel of fine arts with seven departments including Korean painting, drawing and sculpture departments, 24 courses and more than 30 chairs.

The university has trained a number of excellent artistry and made a great contribution to the development of Juche art.

Among the graduates of the university are Labour Heros of the Korea, People's and Merited Artists and many other artists enjoying respect from the people. (KCNA Dec. 5)

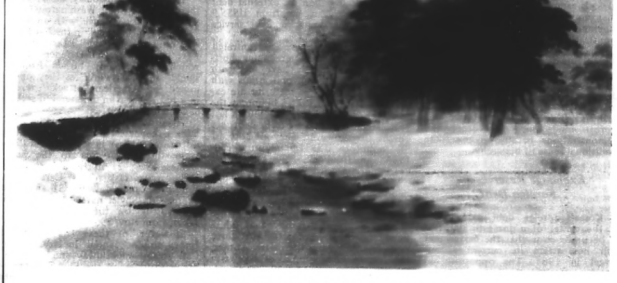
Student Designing Contest

National designing contests of students of universities and colleges took place in Pyongyang.

The participants competed in calculation, examination of blueprints and sketching, divided into the university group and the college group.

In the calculation event, one should correctly solve a given problem in due time; in the blueprint examination, one should correctly explain a given blueprint in due time and in the sketching, one should draw a blueprint of a machine to satisfy a given demand in due time and work out a blueprint of an necessory.

In the team event, Kim Chaek University of Technology and Pyongyang Printing College came first respectively. (KCNA Dec. 4)



Korean Paintings "Early Spring" by Kim Chun Jong, 1980

Korea Revisited After Eight Years (2)

By Oda Makoto, Japanese Writer

(Continued from the previous issue)

Difference between Korea and China Keenly Felt

Q: This time you visited Korea after your several months' stay in China.

A: I keenly felt a difference between Korea and China as socialist countries, as there is quite a difference between France and Japan both of which are capitalist countries. I felt this differences the moment I crossed the River Amnok.

First of all, there are ways in socialism. It is the Republic that is most faithfully carrying out socialist construction.

Generally, I can say that socialism – if I dare to use the words of social security – is a system of general and comprehensive social security. Korea is different from China in this respect. In China, I felt that each public corporation and each people's commune of agriculture are responsible for social security and it looked like a federation of these units.

In Korea, it follows the policy of guaranteeing social security generally and literally for the entire society.

I know many socialist countries, and I think that it is Korea that ensures social security most generally and comprehensively.

China can make it cheap by entrusting social security to each unit. But this involves a great problem. For example, Chinese people must pay even for compulsory education. As for medical expenses, even children and old men who do not work must pay. They envy the national health insurance system in Japan.

In Korea, it was a very costly system when enforced it generally immediately after the liberation in 1945. Education and medical treatment are free of charge. After Korea was colonized by Japan, people in north Korea had to live, where mountainous areas account for 80 percent of it. Korea started from scratch because its land and industry had been destroyed during the Korean war. I think that it was hard to enforce social security generally under those condition. Now, they have overcome this difficulty. Moreover they have built a rich country by displaying their spirit of self-reliance. This is very important for the Third World. After all, Korea shows to the Third World how it became a rich country. This gives the Korean people a sense of security, as they feel that they are better off today than yesterday and will be much better off tomorrow than today.

Promoting Practical Assistance through South-South Cooperation

Q: The Republic is actively promoting south-south cooperation.

A: I felt this actually very much. I got on an international train from Peking to Pyongyang. The passengers were all people related to South-South cooperation. In a word, the coaches were packed with students studying in Korea from various countries including Tanzania, Lesotho, Madagascar, Cuba and Cambodia. They mostly majored in medical science and electronics. Their common language was Korean. In this sense, it was a very pleasant journey to me. The train was just like a Third World international train. I was the only person from an "advanced country".

Their traveling expenses were borne by their governments. But the Korean side bears all their living expenses during their stay in Korea and besides allows them a scholarship of 50 won per month. The Republic helps non-aligned countries substantially. Korea continues to extend all sorts of assistance and technical cooperation. For example, it built agricultural experiment stations in the African countries and helped them cultivate rice and maize. This is a very wonderful thing.

If the Third World doesn't help each other, it will be beaten by the advanced countries. I think the Republic which follows this thinking, supports the non-aligned movement at its base.

Q: It is 11 months now since the DPRK proposed the tripartite talks. But the American side does not show an intention to accept it. They are actively spread rumors about "threat from the north." What do you think of this?

An amusement park is crowded on holidays with family parties.

A: "Threat from the north" is a foolish rumor. Now, the Republic is tackling a gigantic project of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of land including the Nampo Lock Gate and the construction of a big canal of 500 kilometres to link east and west.

A huge sum of money and time will be necessary for its completion. I think that this shows how that country is striving for peaceful construction.

In Korea, the living standard was raised tremendously in five years after Korea's liberation until the Fatherland Liberation War. Why did the Korean people fight so courageously in the Korean war? Apart from their patriotism, they fought so hard because they didn't want to lose their life they were proud of. In this sense, I understood why the DPRK is devoted to the improvement of the people's living.

They may have worked hard from morning till night goaded by poverty in the old time. Thanks to their efforts, now they can afford to enjoy life. People in the DPRK think that they don't want to lose the living they have built up with sweat on their brows because of a war.

I Realize Why They Want Peace So Much

Q: We want more Japanese people to know how the Korean people are engaged in construction, how they cherish peace and desire Korea's reunification.

A: Now, we plan to send "a ship of peace" to the USSR, the DPRK and China surrounding the sea of Japan next spring.

This plan is being pushed ahead by Utsunomiya Tokuma, Iwai Akira and myself. The ship will accommodate more than 300 Japanese from all walks of life and set sail from Tokyo (undecided), to come back to Nagasaki via Nakhotka, Nampo and Tianjin.

The plan for a "ship of peace" issued from the thinking that the problem of Korea's reunification is very important for the peace of the Korean Peninsula and of Japan, Asia and the world. I want people representing all sections of ordinary people to get aboard this ship and think of this question.

I strongly felt how strongly the Korean people demand peace, through my revisit to Korea after 8 years. I could realize how strongly the Korean people want to bring the proposed three-way talks to reality to put an end to tension and ensure peace.

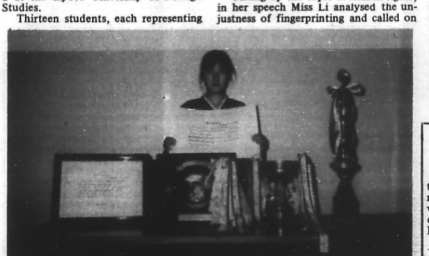
If the plan for a "ship of peace" is realized next spring and if many more Japanese people understand this, our movement will be further broadened in scope. (Concluded)

Korean Student Again Wins English Oratory Contest Here

Speaking about "Human Rights", Miss Li Cho Myo, 11th grader at Kyoto Korean High School won the first prize in the 27th All Kansai Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest held on Dec. 2 at the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies.

Thirteen students, each representing he or her own school, took part in the contest sponsored by the ESS of the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, and supported by the Mainichi Daily News.

Taking up the topic of human rights, in her speech Miss Li analysed the unjustness of fingerprinting and called on the Japanese government to make a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law in light of "The Universal Declaration on Human Rights".



Miss Li Cho Myo

The chairman of the judge committee commented in his review that he was moved by the contents and freshness of her speech and added that her pronunciation was very good, compared with the other high school students.

These days, Korean school students here are very active in their scientific and extracurricular fields.

Within the last two months (Nov. and Dec.), Li Chol Won, student of Choson University, won the 18th Annual All-Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest and Chin Su Ni, student of Kita-Kyushu Korean Elementary School, and Rim Yong Hwa, student of Gifu Junior High School, came in first (piano part) and second (violin part) respectively in each regional 38th All-Japan Student Music Competition here.

Sports

Korean wrestler Li Won Il came off the 62kg category winner in the international wrestling tournament which was held in Leipzig, the German Democratic Republic from November 30 to December 2, according to a report.

Korean boys Kim Sun Chol and Pak Tae Hwan finished second in the 48 and 57 kg categories and Yun Myong Sik third in the 52kg category. (KCNA Dec. 10)

Yun I Sang Music Institute

The opening ceremony of the Yun I Sang Music Institute was held on December 5.

It was attended by Ho Jong Suk, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned and composers and artists in Pyongyang.

Officials of foreign embassies in the DPRK were present on invitation.

Li Myon Sang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union, made an address.

He said he was happy to see the establishment of an institute studying the music of composer Mr. Yun I Sang who is adding shine to the honor of the homeland through his creative activities abroad.

Mr. Yun is a prominent democrat, noted composer and music teacher who is contributing to the independent reunification of the country by his patriotic creative activities abroad, Li Myon Sang said. Many of his works are played in many countries and a large number of young people visit him to learn his music.

The symphony "May Kwangju Be Immortal" and other works composed by Yun are played in the socialist homeland, too. A growing number of people pay attention to his works, Li Myon Sang pointed out.

At the end of the ceremony, the attendants appreciated an orchestra by Mr. Yun I Sang. (KCNA Dec. 6)

"The Students' Democratization Movement Is Just!"

— Statement of 6 Democratic Organizations —

Six south Korean organizations on October 17 made public a statement in support of students' struggle for democracy and reunification.

Follows the English text of the statement originally carried by Korea Communiqué, bulletin published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems:

This past Sept. 19th and Oct. 12th, when students who had taken to the streets crying out for democracy and guarantees for public welfare were dispersed by armed police and enveloped in the fog of tear gas bombs, democratic citizens gazed on the scene with heavy hearts. Today, being unable to endure this with mere silent support for the students' acts, we issue this statement.

1) The Students' Democratic Movement for People's Rights Is an Expression of the Spirit of the Nation

This region's students inherited the spirit of struggle for national liberation against foreign influence in the shining light of the March 1st Movement [1919], the June 10th Mansei Movement [1925], the Kwangju Student Independence Movement [1929], and so on. They played a leading role in the April 19th Revolution [1960] which toppled the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee and were harbingers of the Pusan and Masan Resistance [1979] which destroyed the Yushin (Restoration) dictatorship of Park Chung Hee. This region's young students continually took aim at resisting foreign influence on the Korean Peninsula, protesting the dictatorship's trampling down of the people's rights, and their efforts to solve the problems of public welfare by taking up the same way of life as the people who suffer are the inheritance of the nation's spirit which flowed truly from the nation, democracy and the people. At the same time, we believe this is the expression of a lofty spirit of sacrifice for protecting the future of the country and its brothers and sisters. All of us in the nation must, together, advance the two big tasks of our nation's history – namely, democratization and the unification of our people. The demands of the students, who burn with genuine patriotism, are just and this is the hope of our history.

2) Chun Doo Hwan's Military Dictatorship Should Suspend Its Oppression of the Campus and Its Government-Manufactured Propaganda Strategies

In the 36 years that the Korean Peninsula was forcibly occupied under Japanese militarism, the students brushed aside oppression and fervently developed the nation's liberation struggle for independence. In that process, untold numbers of students experienced painful imprisonment or were deprived of their lives. After the liberation, in order to realize national unification and democratization, they embraced the "HAN" for those things and were mewed down like grass along with the people who were kept at bay before the dictator's bayonets in the April 19th Revolution [1960], the June 3rd Resistance Struggle [1964], the Pusan and Masan Resistance [Oct. 1979], and the May 1980 Kwangju Resistance. The present regime violently oppresses this area's students, who insist on national autonomy, the recovery of the nation, and guarantees for public welfare, and, mobilizing the enormous government-controlled mass media, the regime scolds them as being violent fellows manipulated by impure powers. This miserable reality is the shape of things today. Particularly, in the recent Seoul National University "Campus Spies Incident", the incidence of violence by the Kyong Bok University professors and educational personnel, and so on, the police and the information agencies continued investigating the campuses even after the measures for "autonomy." By these incidents, it became known that professors and educational personnel, who should speak their consciences to protect the universities, have become dogs of the regime. On Oct. 12th in the very center of the heart of Seoul, the police made a direct hit with a tear gas bomb to the head of a student who was calling for guarantees for laborers' right to survival – a 3rd year philosophy student at Korea (Koryo) University, Im Jin Su. It exploded against his skull exposing the bone and seriously wounded him and all of Seoul quivered in fear at the "murderous gas."

Armed combat police, together with tear gas trucks always parked inside the city, and persons who look like students being inspected, searched or marched to the police station for no reason have now become commonplace things.

We believe the students' demands are something that intensified the actual heart's desire of the citizens and that the cause of the students taking to the streets is that the media, the legislature, and the courts, being paralyzed by the regime's tyranny, are deprived of their functions in a ghost image of a political system. We, along with the whole country, are indignant that in the process of obstructing the students, eyes were turned away from the murderous violence of the police. We are also indignant at the way the government-controlled press schemed to say that the peaceful demonstrations were violent. Further, we fully realize our responsibility for not being able to take pride in delivering the inheritance of a unified homeland and a democratic society. Nor can we even join the ranks of those whose lives are dedicated to the accomplishment of democracy and unification. We are also ashamed that we cannot participate in the pain of the people who are suffering.

However, if the young students also, in the same way as the present generation, covet only their own personal success and worldly fame and turn their eyes from today's reality in which the military dictatorship carries out the trampling under of people's rights and the destruction of civil welfare, then this will be a truly unfortunate thing.

3) The Movement for Democracy and People's Rights Will Surely Be Victorious!

Despite atrocious oppression and conniving government propaganda, we have been intently watching the democratic capabilities of the students grow day by day. We foresee the victory of democracy along with overflowing feelings, and we feel emborrassed as the present generation. The dictatorial regime, which wears the mask of democracy and welfare but works through oppression and deception, will finally fall miserably before the people's wrath. We desire that this region's unhappy history not be repeated. The falling of tear gas bombs is oil raining down on the spark of democracy which blazes up. The violence which blocks the blood-stained calls for guarantees for the right to survive is an act that only digs the regime's own grave. We reaffirm that the students' demands are just and urge the present regime not to turn away from the students' just demands but devote its efforts to putting into practice policies for national autonomy and to guaranteeing the people's right to survival.

Sternly warning the violent police, who are the regime's dogs oppressing the students, and the government-controlled mass media, which has forfeited itself from being the mouth and ears of the people and devoted itself to plotting propaganda, we strongly insist on the following matters:

I. **As the students' democratization movement is just, we positively support their demands.**
II. **The government-controlled media must suspend its propaganda against the democratic students and it must return to its original posture.**
III. **The police and information agencies must immediately stop the oppression of the campuses.**
IV. **The military dictatorship of Chun Doo Hwan must stop oppressing the democratic forces and apologize before the people.**
V. **Democratic citizens! Do not keep silent about these things! Raise a loud cry from wherever you are for democracy and unification!**

October 17, 1984

Minjung (People's) Council for a Democratic Movement
Korean Catholic Social Movement Association
Korean Ecumenical Youth Council
Catholic Student's Association of Korea
National Youth Association for a Democratic Movement
National Conference for Democratic Unification

Student struggle

(Continued from page 1)

nation of the "communication minister and labour minister".

They also decided to actively wage a "one million signature campaign" against the "national assembly elections" slated for early next year, keeping pace with the recently formed "National Students Federation" embracing students of 42 universities and colleges across south Korea.

Then the students went over to an anti-"government" demonstration, shouting "Guarantee the three rights of labour", "Release the arrested students" and other slogans.

They had a fierce clash at the campus gate with the riot police which were rushed to the scene to suppress them.

On the morning of the same day 30-odd students of the university staged a street demonstration at the East Gate district in Seoul.

At five p.m. that day students of Seoul, Yonsei, Sogang, Ehwa Women's and Tongguk universities gathered on the street before the Myongmun Ceremony Hall in Seoul and staged a joint demonstration.

While holding the powerful demonstration, scattering handbills expressing condolences on the death of Pak Jong Man, the students knocked down two policemen in a rock-hurling battle with the police who cracked down upon them.

That day the police arrested several dozen students.

The Chosun Ilbo, a south Korean newspaper, reported that more than five hundred students of Yonsei University in Seoul held a meeting in their auditorium on December 5 to hear a report on the truth of chauffeur of the Mingyong Traffic Company Pak Jong Man's burning himself to death in protest against the Chon junta's repression of trade union.

The students denounced the Chon junta's crime in causing his death and adopted an action program involving a "memorial service for Pak Jong Man" in the square in front of the Seoul city office.

They also demanded a halt to the repression of trade union movement and the resignation of the "ministers" of transportation and labour.

Over 60 people mostly workers on December 2 waged an anti-"government" struggle before the body of Pak Jong Man, according to a south Korean newspaper report.

Those members of the Chonggye Garment Workers' Union, dismissed workers and members of the youth federation of the movement for democracy thronged to the place where the body of Pak Jong Man was lying in state at around 7:30 and shouted "Don't suppress the trade unions!"

Over 200 students of Koryo University staged an anti-"government" struggle in Seoul on December 3, the Dong-A Ilbo reported.

They handed to passers-by anti-"government" printed material entitled "Letter to the people" and then held a demonstration, chanting slogans critical of the "government."

Students in Seoul on December 6 threw stones at the Sinchon police booth in Mapo district, destroying its windowpanes and wounding the chief of the booth, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Plenary meeting

(Continued from page 1)

development which is now on a new, higher stage.

It said that economic and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation with socialist and other countries should be strengthened and economic cooperation including joint venture be energetically developed in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the 1985 plan for the development of the national economy.

It elected Pak Nam Gi Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Kang Sun Hui, Kim Wan Jon and Chon Jin Su members of the Party Central Committee to fill vacancies.

Kim Gwang Hak, Chong Ho Gyun, Nam Sang Rak, Kim Song Gu, Choe Bong Man and Kim Chol Myong were elected alternate members of the Party Central Committee.

Kim Jae Ryul and Pak Sung Il were elected members of the Central Auditing Comission of the party.

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